

How Can Hurricane Losses Be Reduced?

The best to be hoped for is through the modification of the track or intensity or through speeding the dissipation of the tropical cyclone. This may not come about during our lifetime, although there are those who feel that very important gains will be made within the next 10 years. Meanwhile, we should place more emphasis on public education in the utilization of available services and continue our efforts to aid and encourage community preparedness. We should support and encourage better building codes patterned after those in Dade County, Florida. We should try to improve our forecasts, although the outlook for this is not too good over the next few years. Along this line, our attention should be directed toward more carefully worded, concise, and timely warnings.

In conclusion, there are two important unanswered questions which need attention. Should our best building codes be strengthened and should there be special ones for the most vulnerable places? Would a cost-benefit analysis show it to be economically more feasible for the various Counties and States to adopt these proven building codes or for the government to construct local storm surge protective facilities along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts?

REFERENCES

1. J. D. Tracy, "How Accurate Are Hurricane Forecasts?" *Mariners Weather Log*, vol. 9, No. 4, July 1965, pp. 113-115 (also Attachment 12, The Interdepartmental Hurricane Warning Conference, February 1965.)
2. G. E. Dunn, "The Nation's Hurricane Warning Service in 1965," *The George Washington University Magazine*, Federal Issue, Summer 1965, p. 26.

[Received December 20, 1965; revised December 30, 1966]

NEW ESSA PUBLICATIONS

Report of the National Committee for Clear Air Turbulence to the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, Washington, D.C., 1966, 51 pp. Price: 35 cents.

An evaluation of the requirements in the field of clear air turbulence and general and specific recommendations relating to measurements and observations, remote detection, pilot/aircraft response, and forecasting and dissemination of forecasts.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

"Tables of Folded-Sin x/x Interpolation Coefficients," by L. F. Bailey, *Research Paper*, Washington, D.C., 1966, 161 pp. Price: \$2.75.

Tables of folded-sin x/x are presented, allowing interpolation between equally spaced values sampled from a continuous function, even though not specifically defined. A comparison with sin x/x interpolation is included, and precautions to be observed to avoid frequency distortion arising from improper use. The computer program used in generating the tables is also presented.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICE

Climatological Data for Antarctic Stations, No. 8, January-December 1965, Washington, D.C., 1966, 86 pp. Price: 50 cents.

Summarizes for 1965 conventional surface data for three stations, Amundsen-Scott, Byrd, and Eights, and rawinsonde data for Amundsen-Scott and Byrd. Rawinsonde data for Eights station for 1962 and 1963 and surface data for Eights for 1961-1964, not previously published, are also included.

WEATHER BUREAU

"Probable Maximum Precipitation, Northwest States," *Hydrometeorological Report* No. 43, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1966, 228 pp. Price: \$1.75.

Presents generalized estimates of probable maximum precipitation over the Columbia River Basin and the coastal drainages in Washington and Oregon. The States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and portions of Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada are included.

All publications are available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.